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$1,400—House of 6 rooms; corner lot 60x130; bearing fruit trees (variety) splendid location. 3

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$1950—Cottage of 5 rooms; splendid location; hard fiinished; basement; bath; city water; chicken yard; fruit trees; lot 60x130; all fenced. 6

$3,500—House of 7 rooms; hard finished; splendid home; 120x130. 11

$900—House of 5 rooms; in Garden City Tract; basement, windmill and tank, barn. 12

$1,800—Cottage of 5rooms; hard finished; bath; hot and cold water; windmill and tank; patent toilet; fruit trees; all fenced. 18

$2,100—Cottage of 5 rooms (new); hard finished; bath; hot and cold water; well and mill, patent toilet; lot 80x125; fenced; barn. 14

$1200—House 5 rooms; well and pump; lot 60x130; good location; fenced. 17

FOR RENT

$15.00 — Cottage, 6 rooms, modern, fruit and nut trees.

$8.00—3 rooms, in good location.

$10.00—4 room cottage

$7.00—House, 4 rooms, artesian water.

$10.00—6 room cottage, fruit trees, barn, free water.

$12.00—House 5 rooms; free water; barn and chicken yard; five lots, all fenced and plowed; some fruit and berries.

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Democrats of California in State Convention Adopt Platform of Principles.

The Democracy of the State of California, in delegate convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm the principles of Jefferson, which have ever been the chart and guide of democratic government and which are and must ever be the essential axioms of free society; we rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening against graft and political corruption traced to the representatives of predatory wealth and the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections. We declare the true functions of democratic government to be the preservation of the natural rights and equal opportunities of the people, devoid of special privileges; that every form of monopoly is a wrongful interference with those rights and opportunities, and is essentially a farming out of the taxing power to favored corporations and individuals. Believing in the full preservation of state and local rights, free from federal interference, we declare for right of petition, free speech, free press and assemblage, and accordingly we adopt the following resolutions:

Instructs for Bryan

We instruct the delegates from California to the national democratic convention at Denver to vote first, last and all the time, as a unit, for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president of the United States.

Pernicious Activity of the Southern Pacific

We deplore the pernicious activity of the Southern Pacific railway company in the political affairs of the state. That corporation has debauched public officials and corrupted legislatures and is in absolute control of the organization of the party in power, which party, year after year, shamelessly submits to the control of the corporate master.

State Railway Commission Denounced

We denounce the state railway commission for its subserviency to the Southern Pacific and for its continued refusal to enforce the constitution and the laws. We declare that its pretended investigation of such violation of the laws as was pointed out by the Hon. Franklin K. Lane is farcical in the extreme; that it was never begun in good faith, and that it has not been prosecuted with a view to affording the people relief from unjust and unfair descrimination.

We commend the fearless efforts of Hon. Franklin K. Lane to enforce the provisions of the interstate commerce laws. We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary to so strengthen the hands of this commission as will enable it to bring within goverement control the transportation companies engaged in the business of interstate commerce.

The democratic party reaffirms its declaration of 1906 in favor of a law in behalf of reciprocal demurrage and we denounce the republican legislature for defeating a bill introduced by a democratic representative and framed along the line of the Texas car law.

Municipal Ownership

We favor the passage of such laws as may be necessary to invest our municipalities in the state with power to own and operate all and every kind of public utility, and we affirm the doctrine that unless such utilities shall have been taken over by the people we are opposed to the disposition of franchises in any form whatever to private corporations, excepting such franchises as may be essential to the operation of these utilities, pending their restoration to the people, and until then we maintain that the right to exercise such utilities should be under license and not grant.

Railroad Rates

We favor a reduction in railroad rates to a basis that will pay a fair rate of interest on the actual value of the properties of the transportation companies.

Exclusion of Asiatic Laborers

We favor the total exclusion of all Asiatics laborers from this country by extending the provisions of the Geary act to Japanese, Koreans, and all other Asiatics, and the strict enforcement of all other existing laws upon that subject.

Immediate Tariff Revision

We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of the import duties. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list. Material reductions should be made in the necessaries of life.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on lumber, wood and wood products, which tariff operates as a premium upon the devastation of our forests and the destruction of our water sources.

Private Monopolies Indefensible

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Corporation Regulation

We favor laws making it the duty of corporation directors to enforce obedience by their corporations, their agents and officers to the interstate commerce laws, and we demand the enactment of laws making the failure to perform such duty by directors punishable as a crime.

We favor the abolition of all unnecessary public offices in this state and union.

Conservation of Natural Resources

We are in hearty accord with every wise effort looking to the conservation of our natural resources, and particularly is California vitally interested in the protection of her great timber belts and in the proper utilization of her streams, both in the distribution of their waters and for the generation of electric energy. We deplore the fact that members of congress, and particularly members from this state, should have become the allies of power companies and other corporate interests as against the interests of the people of California.

We urge a wise conservation of our water, timber, soil and other natural resources.

National Irrigation

We are heartily in favor of the national irrigation reclamation law and are in favor of a liberal construction of the same to the end that the arid west may receive the largest possible benefits from its provisions. We also favor the reclamation of swamp and overflowed land upon the same beneficent principles.

We favor an improvement by a comprehensive plan of all our great waterways so as to make them the people's highways for cheap transportation.

Philippine Liberty

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence with Cuba, until the nationalization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.

An Efficient Navy

We favor the creation and maintenance of a large and efficient navy, and we advocate the retention on the Pacific Coast of a fleet sufficiently powerful to maintain the supremacy of our country on the Pacific ocean.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes Limited

We favor such legislation as will prevent the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, except for the purpose of (and limited to) preventing destruction, waste, or injury to tangible real or personal propery.

To this end we favor the passage of the Pearre bill (H. R. 94) now pending in congress.

Amendments to Anti-Trust Laws

We favor such amendments to the anti-trust laws of the United States as shall entirely exclude labor unions and combinations of labor unions from their operations and effect.

Eight-Hour Day

We favor the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of labor to eight hours per day upon all public and quasi-public work, whether carried on by the government or by any branch of the government directly or through or under contracts with private persons or corporations.

Child Labor Prohibited

We favor the enactment and strict enforcement of laws preventing the employment and hiring to labor of children of immature years.

Direct Primary Law

We demand that the federal constitution be amended so that the President, Vice-President and United States Senators shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

We favor and demand the enactment of a direct primary law for the nomination by direct vote of the people of all State, County and Municipal officers, as well as the election of United States Senators and Congressmen, under a law similar to that now in force in the States of Oregon and Oklahoma.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall

Direct legislation by the initiative, referendum and recall is the key to real government by the people; therefore we favor the same.

Postal Savings Bank

We favor the postal savings bank and, in addition thereto, insist upon the passage of laws, State and National, for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank deposits. The government demands security when it deposits public money in a bank, and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who intrusts his earnings to a bank should be as perfect as the government's security.

We favor the rigid enforcement of the present anti-trust laws, and favor the extension and amendment of the law on the subject, to the end that private monopoly may be destroyed.

This declaration of principles we submit to the intelligent citizenship of the great State of California, having confidence that it will free this State and government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor seeking corporations. It must become again a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "*Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None.*"

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A Scientific Combination of
FRUIT AND GRAIN

THE famous Santa Clara Prune, most healthful of fruits, combined with Whole Wheat Bread, producing the sweetest, richest, most palatable and nourishing food for the human body.

It is particularly suited for growing children, taking the place of sweetmeats and supplying the material for a strong constitution. It should form a goodly part of every lunch basket.

Hunt's Prune Bread is made by bright, non-perspiring machinery in a clean, light, well ventilated factory, operated under the most rigid sanitary conditions insuring absolute purity and cleanliness.

A distinguishing feature of this Bread is its superior keeping quality, which fact alone commends it to tourists, outing parties and all those who are unable to procure fresh bread daily. Presented in a neat, sanitary, hermetically sealed glassine wrapper, it will keep fresh for 10 days and should appeal to every student of hygiene.

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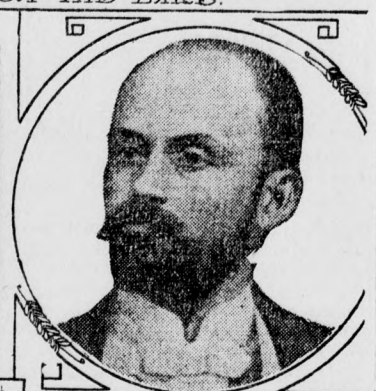
ASPHALT WORK IN VENEZUELA IS A BONE OF CONTENTION.

BERMUDEZ PITCH LAKE. VENEZUELA.

HOW THE PITCH IS TAKEN FROM THE LAKE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND BERMUDEZ CO.



PRES. CASTRO OF VENEZUELA

LOADING ASPHALT AT GUANOCO WHARF.

PREDICT WAR WITH AMERICA.

Venezuelan Officials See Only One Outcome of Asphalt Row.

War with the United States over fifty miles of swamp land is predicted by leading Venezuelan officials. The strip was under control of the asphalt trust until the beginning of the long series of difficulties that now may end in a contest with America.

All the turmoil, bloodshed, revolution and international controversies have their origin in this speck of territory. Upon its proper development depends the wealth of the nation; for it is the natural outlet for all the resources of a country so rich in the earth's treasures that the dreams of a Pizarro might be realized. It was granted to the asphalt trust with the agreement that it would be developed. Canals were to be dug so that the boats could sail up the river to the gold mines, the silver mines, the oil wells and the rich coffee plantations. Railroads were to have been built. One of the Venezuelan government's principal complaints against the American asphalt trust is that it never fulfilled any of these promises. All the trust did was to push its own boats into the pitch lakes, load them and take away the valuable natural product.

The district has remained impoverished because undeveloped. Its 2,000,000 people were poor because they could not get their wealth sold. The railroads and the canals promised never materialized into anything better than mule caravans and canoes. The customs which composed the chief income to the national treasury fell off, for the asphalt was free of duty.

Then the temper of this mixed race of Spanish, negroes, and natives reached the boiling point. They hated these 4,000 white men and their trust greed. They made life dangerous for the foreigners. Suits were filed in the shaky courts of the country to try to get back the asphalt wealth given away. Castro found he was fighting the most expert trust lawyers, men who knew other tricks besides those of the courts. Revolutionary leaders took advantage of the turmoil to start internal troubles. Everybody in Venezuela believes that the Matas rebellion was financed by the trust—and all Venezuelans insist that it was Castro's duty to the people to dispossess the trust.

Meanwhile this land of wonderful wealth lies like a shining diamond in a hill of sand. Its Brazil wood, coral trees, indigo, rubber, bananas remain in the forest. Its gold and silver and copper and marble and granite are still in the earth, valueless to Venezuela and the commercial world.

SEEING LINCOLN IN 1863.

How a Private Soldier Attended a White House Reception.

It was in the spring of 1863, when I was stopping for a while in Washington, says a contributor to the Boston Transcript. I attended, one day, a reception at the White House. The rooms were, of course, crowded with officers of the army, legislators and representatives of foreign courts in great abundance. Mr. Lincoln held his receptions in the blue room, opposite the main entrance. For a long time the passage to him was crowded, but later the crowd thinned out about him, so that he had short spaces of rest. I had been wandering around, and at last found myself close to the main entrance. Soon I saw a common soldier come up to the hall. He was an exceedingly rough looking specimen. His clothes were worn and soiled, his boots outside his trousers, dirty beyond degree. You could hardly conceive a more unfit person to enter that great crowd. He evidently had a great desire to see the President, but knew his unfitness to enter. But it was not long before he mustered courage to push his way under the cover of others well into the hall.

Noting the anxious yearning look on his face, I became interested to watch his movements and note the result. It was not very long before I observed that Mr. Lincoln had an eye on him, as he chanced to come near the door of the reception room. Once and again I saw his eye search out this soiled and bespattered soldier with the most tender look. Then came a more vacant space between the two. At length Mr. Lincoln, with an enormous stride and a long outreaching arm, advanced, grasped this soldier by the hand, with a greeting that must have been seen and heard to be fully understood: "Come forward, my friend; we are all equal here."

With this hand grasp and welcome Mr. Lincoln's attention was turned elsewhere but I can remember no other incident that thrilled me as did that little scene. And the effect of it upon that soldier—it seemed to transform him in a moment. What a new manliness it put into his face and attitude. In a few moments he was gone, but it was plain that from that hour Mr. Lincoln had at least one man in his army who was ready to give his life to help Mr. Lincoln save the cause for which both of them were toiling and sacrificing. And it seemed at the moment that I could easily do the same.

A Marriage Fiction.

The polite fiction obtains that marriages are made in heaven. This romantic viewpoint is particularly popular in America, where it is held to be highly improper for parents to make any move toward securing good husbands for their daughters and immodest for girls to manifest any interest in the subject themselves.

The conventional theory is that the matter is on the knees of the gods and that in due season husbands will be provided like manna in the wilderness for sustenance of the faithful. Unfortunately this miracle does not always come off for every woman. The supply of manna gives out. There are not enough husbands to go around, and these are unevenly divided. Some women get three or four, while others get none. But neither the old maids nor their parents realize that the reason that they did not share in the dispensation was their own fault, because they did not put themselves, as old fashioned Methodists used to say, in an attitude to receive the blessing.—Dorothy Dix, in Ainslee's.

Maple Syrup.

Maple syrup which has fermented and become sour can be freshened by heating to the boiling point and adding a little soda. Stir thoroughly, then skim.

ZUNI INDIAN BASKETS.

Made by Expert Women and Colored to Suit Intended Use.

The Zuni Indians make great use of baskets, especially in connection with grinding flour. They commonly employ for this purpose coiled baskets which they obtain by trade from the Apache and Piute, and value highly. They, themselves, manufacture wicker baskets which are not much esteemed. The industry is entirely confined to women. They employ an awl of deer bone, and use some six kinds of willow, which they make into circular trays and bowls, tsi-lai. One kind, salt willow, is used for baskets to hold paper bread in the house, the willow giving it a salt flavor, and another kind, "smooth" willow, for baskets to hold bread at meals; white and yellow willow baskets are used for corn meal; those of red willow as colanders for washing wheat and hominy, and those of maktsu-tsi as sieves for wheat and beans. White willow baskets are painted with white clay, stained red, yellow or black with native dyes or now dyed with aniline dyes, for use in dances. Either white willow, or all the different kinds of willow mixed together, are employed for this purpose. Sacred baskets, thall-nai, are used to hold plume sticks and masks.

The women have a dance in the fall, called Ahyuna, in which they use baskets painted with different colors. It is said that the name is Pima, and that the dance, which is to secure rain, was brought to Zuni not many years ago by two old men who visited the Pima with Mr. Cushing. An inverted painted basket, corresponding with the box or gourd resonator of the Hopi, is put under the notched stick, ki-wi-a-nannal, which is scraped with a stick as an accompaniment to dances.

The Zuni also manufacture small globular baskets of salt willow in which they collect locusts used as food. Panniers to carry peaches, melons, cucumbers and other fruit are made of red willow. Twilled baskets of yucca, similar to those seen at other pueblos, are used to dip up salt from the Salt lake. The art of making these baskets, which are called ho-tsi-lai, was learned from Acoma. The Zuni also make a rectangular twilled tray of the same material, with an edge of cedar or oak, which they use to put paper bread on, or to lay long plume sticks or images upon at the yellow and blue corn dances. Swallowing sticks were formerly placed upon such trays at the stick-swallowing dance.

The Zuni formerly had a number of old coiled globular and jar-shaped baskets, the origin of which is not definitely known. The pitch-covered water bottles, which they use come from the White Mountain Apache or the Navajo.

The Old Masters.

"I make more money in a day than Michael Angelo made in a month," said a popular illustrator. "I've been studying up the wages those old chaps got. It is amazing.

"Michael Angelo was paid $40 a month while doing the cartoons of the battle of Pisa, and Leonardo, who helped him, got the same rate. They were both docked for lateness and off days, but there was no overtime allowance. Correggio got for his 'Christ in the Garden' $7.25. Carracci's 'Resurrection' only brought the painter $6.50. Albert Durer for his pen and ink portraits was not paid in cash. A bag of flour, a hundred oysters, a pair of boots—Durer would gladly do your portrait on such a system of remuneration.

"Rembrandt's top notch price was $475. He got that for his 'Night Watch.'

"Velasquez worked chiefly for the Spanish government. He was paid at the average rate of $35 a picture. Think of it! Thirty-five dollars for the 'Rokeby Venus!'"—Minneapolis Journal.

Worse than Foolish.

The man who forgets his friends may be ungrateful. The one who forgets his enemies is foolish.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

To-day we have journeyed far,
My heart and I;
Came home at dusk 'neath a star
Hung keen and high.

The morn was a blade of steel—
Scabbard of white—
Bonnie and brave to feel
In burnished light.

As we footed the open road
We sang the sun:
Love was the debt we owed
The day begun.

The hills were abrupt and blue—
Castles of kings,
To be won and wandered through
For precious things.

Noon and the long afternoon—
Gladness and hope—
And a shadow that walked too soon
The westward slope.

So is the wild world won
By them who roam;
But best of the day that is done—
The door of home.

—Emery Pottle, in Success Magazine.

THE REVERIE

Some occult power drove away the reverie that gripped him. He awoke with a start and discovered that he was five stations beyond his destination. He also discovered a pair of most interesting brown eyes staring at him and a quizzical smile dimpling the features of an exceedingly pretty young woman.

He quickly crossed the car and seated himself by her side.

"I have come five stations too far," he said, as he took her hand.

"I thought you were going too far," she said, laughing quietly. "And your face! Why, you seemed to be in a trance."

"I guess I was. I was thinking of something, and even now I am not collected enough to know whether I had

YOU SEEMED TO BE IN A TRANCE.

dozed away and was dreaming, or whether I was—what shall I say?—dopy!"

"And the dream—or 'dope,' as you call it?"

"It's too long to relate now. It might interest you, though. If——"

"Surely. Some other time. Say tomorrow evening?"

"I shall be delighted."

"Come in time for dinner."

He left the train at the next station.

The next evening they sat in a cozy parlor in an uptown apartment house. A pause followed a half hour's conversation on commonplace matters.

"And now," she said, suggestively, "now will we have the recital of your wanderings in the subway train?"

He laughed lightly.

"I was just thinking of that," he said. "I was wondering how to start my story. I guess I had better begin where I boarded the train. Will you stop me when I begin to bore?"

"You won't be tiresome—you never were."

He smiled at the naive compliment.

"I boarded the train at Brooklyn bridge," he began. "There was a jam of people, but I managed to find a seat by the window. I remember mentally commenting on the terrible roar in the subway and its probable effect upon the hearing organs of New Yorkers. I don't know how far I had gone before there was a silence that seemed to reach out and out, over a great distance of land. And when I was out of the subway fields and hills stretched before me and the longer I saw them the more familiar they became. A long, dusty road climbed a knobby hill, and, somehow, I was driving over this road, as real and lifelike as I am sitting here.

"My mind was transformed. Business cares were brushed away as dust is brushed from a picture frame or mantelpiece. The tinkle of cowbells in the distance lost their metallic clank and sounded sweet and musical—the vespers of the farm land.

"As I drove up the hill I knew that in the hollow on the other side I'd find a great, rambling white house. On the summit I drew rein, searched with my eyes the long veranda and saw a girl in a white dress. She waved at me. I was to drive her to a dance about six miles across country. Doesn't this strike you as being most unreasonably rambling?"

The young woman, who was listening intently, started, dropped a fan with which she had been toying, recovered herself and smiled.

"Not at all," she said. "Please go on."

"I can't go on alone, for the little girl with the white dress is now with me, you know. We made good time to the house where the dance was held. It was a beautiful ride, too, through two lines of ambitious katy-dids and other night insects. I remember we talked about the habit of some birds an insects singing only at night. The girl in the white dress set me to thinking by remarking that night time seemed to be sweetly sorrowful, and so was the best time for song. I recall that I thought about it at the time and remembered that it was true that there was more singing in the evening than any other part of the day.

"Well, it was only a minute or two until we were in the farm house, dancing, laughing, enjoying ourselves. Somehow I don't remember of having heard laughter that meant as much as that heard at a country dance.

"And the music—you know there wasn't much to that music; just two fiddles and a bass fiddle sawing away, but somehow there was lightning in it. We danced, the little girl in white and I. Her cheeks and lips were glowing and her eyes seemed to have stolen the glow from the lamps. Once a curl on her head touched my cheek. I—why, I can't begin to tell you how real it all was.

"Then came the ride over the starlit road, with the wild crab apple blossoms scattering incense before us, with the night birds singing in harmony with the song in my heart. The moon dropped lower and lower toward the fringe of trees on the ridge, and I was just wishing that I might ride on like that forever, for it seemed that the little girl in white must have felt herself tiny and frightened in the big, still night, for she unconsciously nestled close to me.

"I did not want to release her hand when I left her at the door to the big white house; I did not want to take my eyes away from her, and, as I drove toward home, somehow the night was black and lonesome and there were no pictures in the shadows of beauty in the yellow light of the moon. When I unhitched my horse and turned him out to pasture I stood for a long time, with the bridle in my hand and leaning against a corn crib. When at last I slowly walked to the house I knew that something had come into my life—I loved the little girl in the white dress. I had known for a long time that I cared for her greatly, but I never before knew how much.

"I guess I must have been passing the first station beyond my stopping place," he laughed, interrupting a story he realized was being told in a voice growing more and more fervent and passionate.

"With a suddenness that seemed perfectly reasonable to me, I found myself the day after the dance talking to the old gentleman who owned the white house; of hearing him advise me not to hope to win the hand of the little girl; of hearing how, since oil had made the old man rich, his girl would not be married to any man in the farm land. Her's was to be a grand social success. After that the dear old familiar places no longer held beauty. The country was as dreary to me as if it had been swept by war or something else.

"And then—and then I woke up," he said, laughing, jerkily, awkwardly.

She rose, went to the window, looking into the street.

"And the rest?" She did not turn and she spoke softly.

He arose and stood just behind her.

"I need not tell you who was the little girl in white," he continued, speaking quickly and impulsively. "She has been before me ever since I left my home and came to New York. She was before me even after I heard she was engaged to marry Sam Willetts. I cursed the fate that brought about a discovery of oil on my own land after it was too late. Wealth was nothing to me without the girl in the white dress."

"But—but you never told the girl in the white dress?"

"No," he said bitterly. "I didn't. That was a great mistake, but I was a simple-hearted fellow in those days. I thought the decision of her father ended my hopes."

"And Sam Willetts? He did not marry——?"

"No," he interrupted hastily. "I don't know why, but I have often thought that she would discover that her nature would not harmonize with his as soon as she saw him continually.

"Shall we—shall we go back there in a more substantial manner than in reverie—you and I?" he pleaded, wistfully and tenderly.

She did not answer, but slowly, tenderly, she extended her hands.

"Poor father," she said, "he told me before he died. He was sorry, very sorry, that sudden wealth had so nearly upset his better sense. He wanted—well, just this," she said impulsively, her head resting lovingly on his shoulder.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Her Blunder.

Him—And I'm the only man you ever loved?

Her—Yes, dearest.

Him—May I speak to your father?

Her—I suppose you'd better.

Him—I wonder how he'll take it.

Her—Oh, I never can tell about dad. He treats some of the boys very nicely, and at others he gets fearfully angry and—why what's the matter, George?—Cleveland Leader.

Ever see a screen that you were not overwhelmed with a desire to know what is behind it?

St. Vitus' Dance.

This distressing affection, called in medical terms chorea, is a nervous malady of early life. It is most frequent in children 12 or 13 years old; before 5 and after 20 it is rare.

Girls are affected more frequently than boys, nearly in the proportion of three to one.

What the essence of the diseaes is physicians do not yet know. Some think it consists in an undue irritability of that portion of the nervous system which has to do with muscular contraction, others that it is due to fatigue or exhaustion of the nerves. The principal symptom of chorea is an involuntary contraction of certain muscles, commonly those of the face, neck and arms, giving rise to irregular movements of the head and arms, coupled with grimaces. In severe cases the muscles of the trunk and the legs are affected, so that the sufferer is unable to walk, and even rolls and tosses about in the bed.

The constant movements give rise to an intense and painful fatigue. Sometimes the spasmodic twitching of the tongue and the muscles concerned in the act of swallowing interferes with the taking of food, and the patient suffers from semistarvation. Sleep is prevented or disturbed, although when sleep does occur the movements usually cease. In the milder forms there may be only slight twitchings of the muscles of the face, the patient seeming only to be "making faces" at people.

The disease often, although not always, follows an attack of rheumatism, or it may be occasioned by a fright or some other shock to the nervous system. Eye-strain is believed to be a cause in some cases. It is sometimes imitative in character, being excited by the sight of another child who has St. Vitus' dance, and in this way the disease may spread, as by contagion, through a school. The strain of school life, with long hours of study and insufficient playtime, seems to be an occasional cause, or at least to predispose to an attack.

The treatment of chorea by drugs is unsatisfactory. Some have been extolled as curative, but a further trial has usually shown that the recovery was in large measure due to other things. Much good can be done by absolute rest in bed in a darkened but well-ventilated room, or better yet, in a room with all windows open, or actually in the open air, darkness being secured by a hood drawn over the eyes. Reading and visitors should be prohibited. The food should be nourishing and digestible.

Sedative medicines are undoubtedly useful, but they must of course be taken only under the physician's supervision. The eyes should always be examined and proper glasses fitted before the child is allowed to return to study after recovery from an attack of chorea.

In a French Chateau in Winter.

It is not all bliss to be invited to a French chateau in midwinter, no matter how distinguished the host or how romantic and artistic the domicile. At least it isn't for the steam heated Bostonian, lapped in the luxury of summer warmth. A visitor to a distractingly lovely abode near Fontainebleau says he put in twenty-four hours of physical anguish there and simply came away wondering how his hosts endured the arctic temperature of the rooms. "If I meant to live in foreign lands," says this shivering person, "I would go through the chilling process which inures human flesh and blood in France. What do these people do to render the blood in their veins to course like fire and act like an eternal furnace?" That's a question Americans abroad might well like to have answered.—Boston Herald.

Children's Favorite Toys.

A hundred and thirty-two schoolboys of Paris and seventy-two girls were invited to describe their preferences in the way of toys. Among the former thirty-one voted for a railway train, twenty-three for tin soldiers, ten for steam engines, nine for building bricks and eight for toy typewriters and mechanical horses. Forty girls—a solid majority—declared without hesitation that a doll was superior to any other implement of recreation. The superchild seems, happily, a long way off.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Now and Then.

She—You love me, then?

He—I love you now.

She—Ah, well! I suppose if a woman can get a man to love her now and then she should be contented!—Fair Journal.

Awful Effects.

Acrid Ike—Dey say dat steady drippin' o' water'll wear away a stone.

Dreamy Pete—Jes' t'ink, den, wot'd happen t' a man's stomach by pourin' glassfuls inter it.—Bohemian.

Quite Useful.

"She has a very useful husband."

"How do you make that out?"

"He can always suggest something that he wants for dinner."—Detroit Free Press.

Every dog has his day—with the exception of the yellow cur.

COAST EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Condensed, Interesting Items of News Gleaned From Varied and Numerous Sources.

An Interesting Assemblage of Paragraphs That Give a Readable Review of Important Occurrences During the Past Week.

Portland, Or.—The Harriman system will this season build a railroad from Lakeview south to the State line, a distance of 15 miles.

Los Angeles.—J. H. Greenly, 65 years of age, a keeper of a small grocery store at 435 Molino street, was attacked by robbers, who had broken into his place, and fatally beat him with a clawbar. The robbers secured $10 and escaped.

Napa.—E. Veilla, a young Central American musician, alleged to have stolen a horse and buggy belonging to Theodore Bernhard, was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of petty larceny. Judge Coombs sentenced the young man to serve 170 days in the County Jail.

Stanford University.—The Stanford Alumni Association held its annual meeting on the campus last week, and after one of the stormiest sessions in its history indorsed the stand taken by the faculty in the recent controversy over the suspension of the forty-one students.

San Francisco.—John J. Adams, a soldier of many aliases, has just been convicted by a court-martial on the charge of desertion. He was convicted of desertion during the war with Spain, and six times in the last five years. He has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Napa.—Last week for the second time in the past few months the Bank of Calistoga, the only financial institution in that town, failed to open its doors. Attorney Edward L. Webber, for the bank, states that he believes the concern will be able to pay dollar for dollar as soon as its tangled affairs can be straightened out.

Lodi.—Hartford Post, G. A. R., has compelled Levi Atwood, a prominent vineyardist of this county, to retract a statement to the effect that all old soldiers were "old soaks," which he made in the heat of an argument over the recent saloon election. A delegation from the local post called upon Atwood and compelled him to sign a written apology.

San Francisco.—Judge Van Fleet in the United States Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction to the Southern Pacific Company to restrain ticket "scalpers" from carrying on their traffic. Damages are asked by the company against the "scalpers." The ticket brokers are said chiefly to injure the company in scalping convention and other special rate excursion tickets.

Sacramento.—State Treasurer Williams is advertising for bids for $250,000 worth of San Francisco seawall bonds. They were originally bonds in the sum of $2,000,000 and there remains $1,250,000 worth. The State will pay 4 per cent. All bids must be in the hands of Treasurer Williams before July 2, 1908. It is expected there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the bonds.

Vallejo.—The yard officers have completed an investigation into the cause of the sinking of the submarine boat Grampus when that craft was launched several weeks ago. It appears that a valve was left open and as soon as the boat left the ways water commenced pouring into the boat. Although the report has been sent to Washington, it is understood that nobody was found to blame for the affair.

Oakland.—Robt. E. Curtin, convicted of the murder of John Titus, was sentenced by Judge Ellsworth of Oakland to life imprisonment in the San Quentin penitentiary. Curtin shot and killed Titus October 9, 1907. He committed the crime, according to his testimony, because his wife had confessed to him that she had been intimate with Titus. Insanity was Curtin's plea, but the jury failed to believe he was mentally incompetent.

Reno, Nev.—The work of construction of the tunnel through the Sierra Nevada at Chilcoot will be rushed with great activity by the Western Pacific officials during the coming summer. It is estimated that the building of the tunnel through the Sierra will take at least a year, but when completed the main work of the Western Pacific route will be finished, and within two years the new road will be running trains through Reno from the Great Salt Lake to tidewater in the West.

STATE WILL REIMBURSE DEPOSITORS.

Oklahoma's Guarantee System Receives Its First Test in Actual Practice.

Guthrie, Okla.—Within one hour of the time H. H. Smock, Oklahoma Banking Commissioner, had taken charge of the International Bank of Colgate, he had authority to pay the depositors in full, though the bank's cash and available funds in other banks fell $22,000 short of the total amount of deposits. The Commissioner was enabled to do this under the operation of the new banking law, and this is the first time it has been called into use.

Commissioner Smock took charge of the bank for alleged gross violation of the banking laws, and notified the Banking Board at once. Governor Haskell, president of the Banking Board, immediately authorized the payment of depositors in full, and payment began. The amount of deposits is $38,000. The bank had $5,000 on hand and $7,000 deposited in other banks. When the cash was exhausted the Commissioner drew checks upon the State guaranty fund. Under the operation of the guaranty banking law in Oklahoma, a tax of 1 per cent is levied upon the available annual deposits of all State banks, and the money thus raised is used in payment in full of all depositors of an insolvent State bank after the funds of the bank have been exhausted.

Hydrophobia Hysteria Seizes Many.

Chicago.—Hydrophobia hysteria has seized on many persons in Chicago. This follows the death of William H. Marsh of Brooklyn from rabies caused by fondling a dog. The dramatic circumstances of his death have moved scores of Chicagoans to fear for their own lives and the lives of their children. Physicians are in a state of distraction from the frantic appeals of those who believe themselves doomed to the fate of Marsh after recalling some slight bite or scratch inflicted by a family pet.

Behind this wave of imaginative terror lies an ominous truth. Actual cases of hydrophobia have increased in Illinois to an alarming extent this spring. More than 100 persons have rushed to Dr. Antonio Lagorio, head of the local Pasteur Institute, during the last few days, entreating him to examine them for traces of the feared affliction. The fears of most, Dr. Lagorio said, are entirely due to imagination.

Expense Fund for Sheriffs Exhausted.

Sacramento.—The State fund of $70,000 for expenses incurred by sheriffs in transporting prisoners to the penitentiaries and insane patients to the asylums is now almost exhausted, and from now on until the Legislature meest again, next January, the sheriffs will have to pay their own expenses and await the action of the Legislature for reimbursement.

Sheriffs will have to keep expense accounts of money expended in this way from now on until next January and present their claims to the Legislature. It is expected that for the next seven months the claims will aggregate $20,000.

Evans Again in Good Health.

Washington.—Admiral Evans, plainly showing the effects of his serious illness, called on President Roosevelt a few days ago and was cordially welcomed. He responded cheerfully to inquiries as to his health by saying he is "as fit as a fiddle." The President congratulated the distinguished Admiral on the success of his trip to the Pacific Coast with his battle-ship fleet and expressed his regrets that Congress had not seen fit to create the office of Vice-Admiral as a reward for the long and splendid service of the sick officer.

King Edward to Visit Czar.

London.—King Edward will spend a week shortly with the Emperor and Empress of Russia. This will be the first time that the King has met the Emperor since his accession. The last meeting was on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor Alexander, in 1904, when the King was Prince of Wales.

Fleet's Visit Will Aid San Diego.

Washington.—The visit of the Atlantic fleet helped to emphasize the desirability of some Government work on the San Diego harbor, and now, in view of the report on this subject by the engineers, it seems probable that the next river and harbor bill will provide for such improvements.

To Reform Moving Pictures.

Chicago.—Educational subjects will replace pictures of an immoral character in the principal moveing picture theaters of Chicago, according to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Moving Picture Theater Protective Association.

COMES WITH PARASITES TO ERADICATE ORCHARD PESTS

San Francisco.—Back from the jungles of India and the wild country in Japan, George Compere, entomologist to the Government of West Australia and special agent for the Agricultural Commissioner of the State of California, returned to San Francisco last week.

His mission in the Orient was the capture of the parasites of various insect pests which destroy fruit and vegetable life both in California and Australia, Compere said that he had met with great success on his mission and had been able to bring many of the needed parasites with him. His researches have extended over six years and in his attempt to locate the little insects he desired to propogate he has found it necessary to travel into the most out-of-the-way places and at times even to brave the perils of being attacked by wild beasts in the jungle.

Compere's first mission was to secure the parasite for the fruit fly for the West Australian Government. He located the parasite six years ago in India, but every effort to transplant it to Australia was a failure until two years ago he struck on the device of preserving the micro-organisms in ice, shipping them to the Antipodes and breeding them there. That plan met with great success and more especially so in the case of the parasite of the vegetable aphis. The parasite of the aphis after propagation in that way was turned loose in the badly infected vegetable farms of Australia, and cleared out every sign of the dreaded aphis. The aphis parasite was obtained in Ceylon.

Compere has brought fruit scale parasites to California. They are lady-birds and wasps and were obtained after great research in Japan. The mealy bug parasite, to combat the diseases of citrus fruits, has also been brought from Japan and most of them were reared on board the steamer China on the passage across the Pacific.

Compere speaks hopefully of the possibilities of completely eradicating orchard diseases by means of the parasites and cites the great success of the Australian experiments as conclusve evidence of their effectiveness.

Sacramento.—Back of the home coming of George Compere, expert entomologist for the State Horticultural Commission, after a year spent in India and Japan, is an interesting story. Compere was appointed to the position he now occupies by Elwood Cooper, a Pardee appointee, and sailed to India to pursue his work before J. W. Jeffrey, the present Commissioner, was named by Governor Gillett. Soon after Jeffrey took office he sent for Compere, but the expert was then somewhere in the jungles and could not be found. As soon as he was located, however, he was notified to return home, and it is now said that he was recalled simply to be discharged. Jeffrey and Compere have different ideas as to bug culture, and it is said that Jeffrey will appoint a man to the positon whose opinions coincide with his.

COURT RULES THAW IS TOO DANGEROUS TO BE RELEASED

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser filed his decision in the case of Harry K. Thaw Monday morning. The Court holds that Thaw is still insane and not a fit person to be at large. He should be confined until it is certain that there will be no recurrence of insanity, in whatever form it may exist. The validity of the commitment to the Mattewan Insane Asylum by Justice Dowling of New York is upheld, the Court stating that the safety of the community is more important than the freedom of the individual.

After referring to the application of Thaw's attorney, the Court says: "Thaw's detention is attacked upon the grounds: First, that he is now sane; second, that the act under the provisions of which he was committed and detained is unconstitution and that the Court is without jurisdiction to issue an order of commitment and such an order was null and void. The return to the writ alleges that the said Thaw is now insane and that the statute providing for the confinement of the said Thaw is constitutional and that the Court had jurisdiction to make the order of commitment.

"I am satisfied from the evidence adduced before me," says Justice Morschauser in his report, "that the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw has not changed, and I find that he is now insane and that it is so manifest as to make it unsafe for him to be at liberty."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Harry K. Thaw has accepted apparently with resignation the decision of Supreme Court Justice Morchauser that he is still insane and that the interests of the public will be best served by denying him liberty.

New York.—Coincident with Justice Morschauser's decision that Harry K. Thaw is still insane, and that it would be a menace to the community to give him his liberty, it became known that Thaw and his wife have become reconciled. So far have the peace negotiations progressed that Evelyn has consented to drop the action to have their marriage annulled.

PROSECUTION GIVES ALLEGED GRAFTERS WEEK'S RESPITE

San Francisco.—Continuance in all the graft cases on the calendar of Judge Lawlor and Judge Dunne were granted without any indication being afforded by the prosecution as to which defendant will next be placed on trial. The most recent indictments against Ruef, Calhoun and Ford were first mentioned in Judge Lawlor's court, and by consent they were set peremptorily for Monday next for hearing upon the motions to set aside. At that time the members of the McFarland Grand Jury, which returned the indictments, will be examined as to bias, prejudice or other disqualifications.

The old trolley bribery charges against Calhoun, Ruef, Ford, Mullally, Abbott and Schmitz, on the calendar for trial, all went over to June 8th on he motion of Assistant District Attorney O'Gara, over the protest of Attorney Stanley Moore, who requested that the case against Calhoun be set peremptorily for trial.

Consideration of the same charges against Ruef was also postponed to next Monday. Frank Murphy, attorney for Ruef, asked the Court to order that Ruef might be permitted to leave the County Jail every day during the week. Judge Lawlor refused to make such an order, but commended the application to the sheriff.

"The sheriff has refused to do anything without the order of the court," said Murphy. "It is imperatively necessary that Ruef should have permission to visit the office of his attorneys every day during the week."

"The court will make no order at this time," said the Judge. Subsequently Sheriff Dolan gave permission for Ruef to leave the County Jail to consult with his counsel.

In Judge Dunne's court, Judge Lawlor occupying the bench, the fight trust and Parkside cases against Ruef were continued to June 1st for trial. The witnesses in the Parkside cases were ordered to be present on that occasion. The gas cases against Schmitz were also continued to June 1st.

Will Develop Quicksilver Mines.

San Jose.—The Guadalupe Quicksilver Mining Company has incorporated with $1,000,000 capital and sufficient money subscribed to develop the old Guadalupe mines, several miles south of this city. These mines were in litigation for years, but the work of development now will be prosecuted vigorously.

Politician Ends His Life.

Indianapolis. — John McGaughey, former County Commissioner, shot himself dead. He had been prominent in Republican politics. The Grand Jury recently returned an indictment against one member of the present Board for fraud, but McGaughey had not been indicted. McGaughey was 55 years old.

MUST RESPECT MEMORIAL DAY.

Los Angeles Police Issue Edict Prohibiting All Public Sports.

Los Angeles.—The Board of Police Commissioners, in compliance with the request of many patriots that Memorial Day be kept sacred for the soldier dead and not made a time for hilarity, issued a unique edict to the effect that no permits will be issued for public games or sports of any description to which admission is charged. This has been urged from year to year, not only in this city, but in many places, but this is believed to be the first time official cognizance has been taken of the plea anywhere.

Last year Memorial Day was more of a sporting occasion through Southern California than ever before, and this year various plans had been made for affairs of the kind here, which must now be dispensed with.

Passengers Crushed in Car Collision.

San Francisco.—One man was killed, a six-months-old baby fatally injured and twenty other persons more or less seriously injured in a street-car wreck, following a collision at Devisadero and Sacramento streets Sunday afternoon. One of the cars on the Mission and Chutes line, loaded with women and children out for a Sunday excursion, was hurled from its trucks and turned completely over on its side, while its load of humanity was ground beneath the stanchions as the car slid along the pavement. The other car remained upright, but it contained the crew only.

As soon as the cars struck, Conductor Halligan shouted to his passengers to keep their seats, and those who heeded his instructions escaped with slight injuries. Many, however, rushed for the exits, and these were the ones who suffered worst.

Henry Baer, who was killed, was attempting to get out when the car fell over, and crushed him beneath its great weight. One of the stanchions fell across his head, which was crushed out of all human semblance. Death must have come to him instantaneously.

Army Men Favor Sunday Baseball.

Washington.—Protests against Sunday baseball playing continue to be received by the War Department, mostly from clergymen, the last being from a Detroit pastor in regard to such diversions on Sunday at Fort Wayne, Mich. The outcome of this protest, however, is simply a renewal of the decision that the best interests of the military service demand that games such as baseball be allowed to be played on Sunday by troops on military reservations, particularly where these reservations do not come into immediate contact with the surrounding civil community.

Posse Ends Horse Rustler's Career.

Lovelock, Nev.—Jim Taylor, the notorious horse rustler and desperado, who was wanted for the attempted murder of James Edson, the stockman, was shot and instantly killed Sunday morning at Spanish ranch, 200 miles from Winnemucca, in the Wild country. One thousand dollars reward had been offered for his capture and engaged in the hunt for him were the Wells-Fargo detectives, members of the state police and sheriffs and deputies of two counties.

Australians Plan Great Welcome.

Sydney, Australia. — Arrangements have been made for the British, Australia and China squadrons to meet the American fleet of battleships on the occasion of its visit here some miles outside of Sydney. Huge bonfires will be lighted on the headlands on the receipt of a flashlight signal notifying the watchers that the fleet has been sighted.

Finds Gold in Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz.—While excavating for a sewer on his place in Dufour avenue, this city, S. B. Miller uncovered quartz which was thoroughly impregnated with free gold. Mining men pronounce it a fine specimen, which would probably assay $2,000 to the ton.

Corrigan to Quit Turf.

Lexington, Ky.—Edward Corrigan, the well known thoroughbred turfman, is going to retire. He has announced that he will sell out the present summer. He has nearly 300 head of thoroughbreds, of which thirty are horses in training.

Prison Term for Embezzler.

Manila.—F. C. Peters, formerly pay clerk on the gunboat Rainbow, who was arrested on May 12 on the charge of embezzling $3000, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to three years and four months in Bilibid prison.

WHAT THE WORLD HAS BEEN DOING

Important Happenings of the Past Week Tersely Related in Short Paragraphs.

Current Events in Every Part of the Globe Gathered by Many Correspondents and Briefly Reviewed for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Washington.—The House has passed the bill making Monterey and Port Harford sub-ports of entry. The bill had already passed the Senate.

Honolulu.—Construction work on the coast defenses at Diamond Head have so far progressed that they are ready for the mounting of the big guns. These are now being shipped to Honolulu.

New York.—Fleeing from plague stricken Venezuela, Eduardo de Erazo, a coffee planter, came to his death in a fashionable New York hotel by taking what he believed to be a harmless medicine. His death was due to a druggist's error.

London.—The question whether the fire which partially destroyed the City of Kingston, Jamaica, in January of 1907 broke out before or after the earthquake, was decided in the King's Bench Division last week in favor of the insurance companies interested in the losses incurred.

El Paso, Tex.—Monroe M. Harrell, formerly of Oklahoma City, but who for a number of years was engaged in newspaper work in El Paso, was shot and killed here by J. F. Mitchim, proprietor of the El Paso Evening News. Mitchim, who was arrested soon after the shooting, claims that Harrell had threatened to take his life.

Chicago.—In a fight against manufacturers to reduce the cost of cotton fabrics, wholesale dealers announced a reduction last week establishing the prices of cotton goods 35 per cent lower than they were last October. The price now set by the big wholesale houses is said to be the last reduction that will be made.

New York.—The coming summer gives every promise of being the hardest one in years for members of the theatrical profession. It has been a long time since there has been as disastrous a season theatrically as the one just closed, and there is no prospect of any better times for the actor for many months, in fact, until after the election next fall.

New York.—Inspector Miles O'Reilly has appointed all the pupils of Public School No. 27, in East New York, police sergeants. He has asked them to watch the patrolmen and report any misconduct. The other day O'Reilly dropped into the school and explained his plan. "I want the co-operation of you children to increase the discipline of my men," he said.

Honolulu.—The largest firm of contractors for Naval supplies in the Territory has been advised that the vessels in the Atlantic fleet will be supplied with four months' beef and will not require any at this port, and that purchases here would be confined to such articles as the sailors may require. This news is dampening to those firms who expected to sell goods direct to the fleet.

Tokio.—The results of the recent Parliamentary elections in Japan have just become known in detail, and are summarized as follows: The Seiyukai or Conservative party elected 1,900 members; the Progressives, 77; Independents, 53; Daidos, 32, and the Yukokai, 27. The commercial interests have a largely increased representation, which, with the aid of the pledged Independents and Seiyuka, will command an absolute majority.

Rio Janeiro.—Falling 3,000 feet to earth in a wrecked balloon, Lieutenant Fonzeca of the Brazilian army was crushed to death after making his first ascension before the Minister of War and a large gathering of officers at the military school here. Fonzeca had just entered the car, when a strong gust of wind broke the ropes that held it to the ground. The balloon shot up to an altitude of 3,000 feet, when it suddenly collapsed and dropped to earth with its pilot.

Washington.—In an opinion by Justice Day the Supreme Court of the United States decided favorably to the St. Louis Transit Company cases involving the right to the City of St. Louis to exact license fees from its street railroad companies. The United States Circuit Court had enjoined the city from enforcing the ordinance of 1903 requiring the street railway companies to pay a quarterly license of one mill for every passenger carried. The decision will bring $1,000,000 into the city treasury in back taxes and $250,000 a year hereafter.

WORDS OF GOOD CHEER THAT COUNTS.

It isn't the thinking how grateful we are
For the kindness of friends come to bless
Our sorrow or loss
'Neath the weight of the Cross;
It is telling our gratefulness.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts
And neglect to forget or reveal,
That brightens the lives
Of husbands and wives;
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the thinking of good to mankind
That comes as a cooling drink
To the famishing ones
Of Earth's daughters and sons;
It is telling the good that we think.

It isn't the music asleep in the strings
Of the lute that entrances the ear,
And brings to the breast
The spirit of rest;
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the lilies we hide from the world,
Nor the roses we keep as our own,
That are strewn at our feet
By the angels we meet
On our way to the Great White Throne.

It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed,
That heartens and strengthens the weak
To triumph through strife
For the great things of life;
It's the words of good cheer that we speak.

Japanese Consul Visits Campbell.

A few days ago the local Japanese here were delighted to be honored with a visit from the Japanese Consul of San Francisco. He came in an automobile and while here visited the Japanese store. He was banqueted at Nippon Mura, near Los Gatos.

Coffee Club Social.

The W. C. T. U. will hold an ice cream social in the Coffee Club for the benefit of the Coffee Club, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, June 4th.

Now is the time to Subscribe for the "Press"

Children's Rendering of "America."

A third grade class who had been singing "America" very aptly for several months, was asked to write the first verse and hand it in for language work. To show how much the sentiments of our national hymn reach the minds of some children the following is submitted:

"My country, this of the,
Sweet land of liberty.
Of the,—I see
Land where my father died,
Land where the pilgrims pried,
From every mountain side,
Let free mans ring."

Some were anxious to show how much they knew of the song, and went on to write in the second and third verses such lines as these:

"My natie country, thee,
Land of the nobles free,
Thy name I love,
I love the rooks and drills,
Thy woods and timble hills,
My heart with ratcher thrills,
Like that above."

"Our fathers gone to thee
Arthur of liberty."

One little boy strayed so far from the original text and meter as to say:

"Land where my fathers gone from."

Some, although their voices rang out as lustily as any of the others in the singing class, were unable to write more than two or three lines.

NOTE.—This was not in the East San Jose school.

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—*Post.*

Wheeler Secures Appointment.

August E. Muenter, Internal Revenue Collector for the First California District, has appointed C. H. Wheeler, of East San Jose, as a deputy collector for the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. Mr. Wheeler succeeds Louis Montgomery, recently let out, and assumed his duties on May 20th. His office is in the postoffice building, San Jose. The POST congratulates friend Wheeler on his good fortune, and feelsassured that the office will be properly filled.—*Post.*

Take Advantage of This Offer, Now!

The *Farm Journal* is chock full of gumption, and has the largest circulation of any farm paper in the world. It is good everywhere. We offer, for a limited time, a combination subscription, abvance-paying subscribers to the CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS a year ahead, and the *Farm Journal* for the balance of 1908, and all of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, both papers for only $1.25. No other paper around here can offer this.

How Many Bricks Have You Sent Away?

That sounds like a funny question, addressed to every citizen of this town and community, but it's really a serious one.

Listen: There is now just completed a magnificent building of red brick exterior and concrete interior right in the business heart of one of the biggest of American cities. It occupies a whole block and calls itself in a large lettered sign "The Largest Monolithic Building In the World." It has many floors, with about a hundred acres of floor space. The entrances are of solid marble. The floors are beautifully tiled. Altogether it is a credit to the big city in which it stands. Oh, it's a Jim Dandy!

Now, how many bricks have you sent to the city to go into this big building? Honest, how many?

Of the hundreds of thousands of bricks put into the walls of this building the city where it stands has contributed not a single red brick. Country people, the people of small towns and cities far away from the big metropolis, have sent in the bricks for the construction of this splendid edifice.

You may have sent in a few hods of bricks yourself without knowing it.

Listen: This magnificent structure, which ornaments a city you probably never will see yourself, is built of bricks bought with the dollars of people living in towns just like ours—towns that would like to have some new brick buildings themselves now and then. Every dollar contributed to the city building fund means a nice, hefty hod of bricks for this big, beautiful skyscraper, "largest in the world" of its kind. This building was put up, through the kind donations of their unknown country cousins, by a firm that ran a small store in that city a few years ago.

But this firm conceived the cute idea of having thousands of strangers contribute bricks to build its fine, large, new store.

And the building is a Mail Order Store. See?

Greetings From Baltimore.

FRIEND HURLBERT:

Here we are in old Baltimore—a mighty interesting town, especially to a Californian. It abounds in magnificent hotels and cathedral churches, and since the fire there have been erected some very fine business houses. One is amazed at the miles and miles of unsurfaced cobble stone streets, and wonders how horses and vehicles can travel such rocky roads. Many streets, however, are being paved with asphalt and asphaltum bricks.

Why do they run half their sewage above ground? Little square sewer gutters greet you everywhere: out from every back yard, every alley and down through nearly every street. No one knows—no one seems to ask questions regarding it but visiting strangers.

A westerner is struck with some of the provincialisms—such as the broad sound of "o" as in "down"; it is rather pleasing but cannot be described. It is almost as though it was spelled "deown." But the word that suggests a giggle on the inside is the word "two", it being pronounced as though it was spelled "tewo."

There are few foreigners here as compared with other large cities, excepting the Jews; a ride on the trolley Saturday through their part of the city was exceedly interesting. Their name is legion, and the streets were filled with their children.

Of course the colored American is in evidence here, and fills all such places as the foreigners of Europe and the Orient are wont to find. Many of them are prosperous and thrifty. We do not fancy them as cooks or waiters, but that will not import a Chinese cook nor a Japanese waiter.

We worshiped on Sunday morning in the old historic Entan Street Church, which Asbury dedicated and in which he and other notable men of other days preached; the occasion was the Centennial celebration of the erection of this very edifice. The old church stands nearly as when erected one hundred years ago, and, is used still for services. It was a rare privilege we had of going up the steps of the pulpit after service and laying our hands upon the pulpit used by the sainted Asbury. We also followed the throng out to the rear of the church where is erected the tablet which marked the burial place under the pulpit, of bishops Asbury and Emory. With uncovered heads and reverent awe we stood and read the inscription, and as we returned to the church exclaimed, "What hath God wrought", for out of the little struggling band of a hundred years ago, hated, persecuted and despised, "of whom the world was not worthy", has grown a single branch of Asbury's work, (our own Church) a company of over three million, three hundred thousand—with twenty thousand ministers in the field.

We have seen a little of the workings of the General Conference; it is a great body—nearly eight hundred delegates from the wide, wide, world. The great hall is filled to overflowing every day with visitors; it is an imposing sight. The great questions of today are being threshed out slowly and carefully, and one must feel that "all's well."

We have seen no spot where we would care to pitch our tent, so we shall return to the charming Santa Clara Valley.

PHINEAS T. LYNN.

Memorial Services.

Last Sunday Memorial Services were held at the Methodist church, Rev. G. E. Atkinson preaching the sermon. The choir rendered appropriate music. The church was full to overflowing, there being quite a number of old veterans present. The two large flags were artistically draped on the wall behind the pulpit. The sermon of Rev. Mr. Atkinson was based on the hero of Appomattox—General Grant.

PRESS NOTES

Mrs. Sadler made a visit to Oakland last week.

Dr. Miner is in Lake county for a much needed rest.

Mrs. B. Campbell and Mrs. M. Clark have been at Capitola.

Mrs. Selleck of Bitterwater visited Mrs. Rubell over Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Blaine and children are enjoying a vacation at Capitola.

Mrs. Myrick is very ill at Pacific Grove and is not expected to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. More of Sunnyvale visited here over Sunday.

Wm. Donaldson of San Francisco visited here Sunday with his parents.

J. C. Ainsley and family spent the week-end and Sunday at Ben Lomond.

Mrs. A. M. Lopez of King City is the guest of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. E. Janes.

Mrs. F. O. Putnam and daughter Vaudine, spent Saturday night and Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Shaver visited their daughter in San Francisco and also saw the fleet.

State Master of the Grange W. B. Griffith and wife will be present at the Grange on Tuesday night.

Cashier J. F. Duncan spent last week at Pasadena, where he attended the State Bankers Convention.

Miss Zena Kennedy will spend the summer at Shasta Springs with the family of Wm. Needham of Berkeley.

J. C. Lloyd has resigned as a Deputy Sheriff, that he might devote his entire time to his blacksmith business.

Miss Orpha Shell, formerly a Campbell High School girl was one of the party that fell from the Mt. Hamilton road Saturday night. She was not seriously injured.

The school census marshal's report shows that Campbell district dropped behind again this year, the number of school age being 201, as against 206 last year. The decrease in the number of school children for the past two years was accasioned by the crop failures during that period, the fruit workers who have previously lived here having moved elsewhere to obtain work. No doubt these conditions will change when crop conditions change.

Palm Leaf Council, F. A. A., had a fine program Saturday night at its regular meeting. The lodge is divided into two sections in a friendly contest to determine which side gives the better entertainments. Saturday night the side of which Miss Fablinger is captain gave a clever presentation of the "Deestrict Skule," and Miss Ruby Crow recited an original poem by Mrs. Leona Neff entitled "Hard Times." Mrs. Worth gave a charming reading for Mr. Brandenburg's side. A banquet followed the program.

Mrs. Miner Answers the Call.

Dr. W. D. Miner was called to Colfax Friday morning by the illness of his mother, who passed away Saturday morning at the home of her son, Edward Miner. Mrs. Miner spent a year here with her son and made many friends, who will be grieved to learn of her death.

Mrs. Miner was a woman of rare attainments, of pleasing personality, and of affectionate disposition, greatly beloved by her sons and daughters.

Scalps Dangling at Their Sides.

The Campbell baseball boys went to Coyote Sunday and as predicted came back with the Coyote scalps dangling to their sides, the score being 8 to 5 in favor of our team. The boys have a record this season of winning eight out of eleven games played.

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Sunday School Picnics.

The two Sunday School picnics at Congress Springs last Saturday were largely attended and a most pleasant time enjoyed. Two special Interurban cars were filled. The Farmers' Telephone Company picnic was at the same time and place. During the afternoon games were indulged in and a baseball game between the married men and the boys resulted in a victory for the former. They are not crowing very much over their victory, however, for their opponents were largely boys of the grammar school. For the boys Gus Lancaster and Maurice Weeks did the twirling and fanned some of the old fellows out in pretty style. The married men had Messrs. Wiesendanger, Bogert and Weeks as pitchers. These gentlemen exhibited that they had not forgotten how to put twisters on the ball and the boys fell easy prey. Marshall Ross at first, Frank Duncan at second, Bogert behind the bat, Hurlbert at short, and Hiatt in the field, covered their positions like veterans. Weeks scored a home run, while several others of the married men fairly "ripped the cover" from the ball. The umpiring of Leland Lancaster and Irwin Righter demonstrated that the boys knew a thing or two and neither would be bluffed a little bit.

Charles Beardsley Gets Degree.

Charles Beardsley has graduated from Stanford with the degree of Jurist Doctor. Mr. Beardsley has taken an extra year's study in law, making five in all at Stanford, three of which were given to law. Mr. Beardsley says the past year's study has been a valuable one to him. He has not as yet decided where his labors will call him, but whereever he may cast his lot it is certain that he will be heard from.

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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

F. K. BARTHOLOMEW, Master.
JAMES FABLINGER, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

WM. BEATTIE, Noble Grand.
W. R. COUPLAND, Secretary.

Rebekahs

Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and Third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. W. DUNHAM, Noble Grand
MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. ADA KEESLING, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. M. J. WILSON, President
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

DR. WELTY D. MINER,

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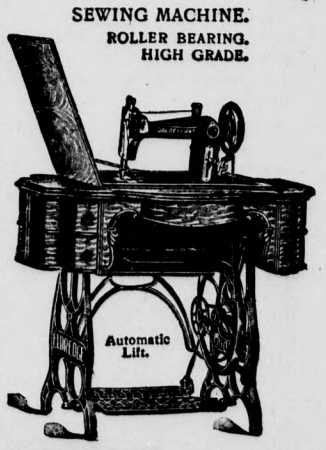

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